

Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

The Elections.

The Republican majority in Pennsylvania, foots up 28,392. Thirty Counties have been officially heard from and the rest estimated. It is believed that when the other thirty-six counties are heard from officially the majority will be 40,000.

Seymour's majority in Kentucky will be from 65,000 to 70,000. The Democratic majority of Governor Stevens in August was 90,000.

The result in Alabama is still doubtful. Returns from thirty counties give Seymour and Blair majorities of 14,52, and Grant majorities of 23,600. It is stated that nearly all the inhabitants of the remaining counties are white, and will probably give a majority sufficient to overcome the majorities of the negro counties.

The Democrats carry Georgia by a large majority. It is thought that it will be at least 40,000.

North Carolina gives Grant 8,000 majority. The Congressional delegation in this State stands five Republicans, two Conservatives—a Democratic gain of one.

Returns from eighty-five counties in Missouri, part of them official, give Grant 17,828 majority. The estimated returns from the remaining counties will increase this about 3,500. The same counties gave McClure [Radical] for Governor 13,543, which will be increased to about 16,000.

The negro suffrage amendment to the Missouri State Constitution is undoubtedly defeated. St. Louis, while giving a majority of 9,884 for Grant, gives 8,825 against it.

In the meeting of the New York Union League, to take action upon the voting frauds in that city, Horace Greeley said: "Had there been four good men at each polling place, resolved to do their duty, and to bar the admission of fraudulent votes, the Democratic majority in this city would have been reduced at least 20,000."

The New York *Sun* says: "As near as can now be ascertained, Gen. Grant's majority over Governor Seymour on the popular vote is about 265,000. This is the largest majority ever obtained over all his opponents by any Presidential candidate, with one exception. That exception was in 1862, when Mr. Lincoln received 411,281 majority over McClellan. But this was an extraordinary occasion, since, because of the rebellion, 11 States did not vote at all. In 1832, when, according to the traditional belief, Gen. Jackson carried the country overwhelmingly against Mr. Clay, he received a popular majority of 100,000. In 1840, when Gen. Harrison was regarded as having swept the field, he only got 145,000 over Mr. Van Buren."

The Next Cabinet.

Various are the speculations concerning President Grant's Cabinet. "Rapidan," the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* writes as follows about the matter:

Mr. Seward's speech at Auburn, a few days ago, is understood here to have been a bid for a new lease of the State Department. It will be remembered that when the question of vacancy between Grant and Johnson came up, the cunning old Secretary was the only member of the cabinet who avoided committing himself against Grant. Even at that time, his shrewd eyes foresaw that Grant would be Johnson's successor, and he resolved to save himself if possible. During the canvass he has been secretly in favor of Grant, though careful not to commit himself too boldly; and his speech at Auburn was part of the intrigue whereby he hopes to retain his position in the cabinet. Grant is understood to have a pretty strong liking for Seward, and a desire to keep him at his right hand when he enters the White House; but the active radicals will object strongly to the retention of Seward, and in order to avoid a quarrel at the outset, Grant will probably let him go. This will be equivalent to signing his death warrant, for the old man cannot live long out of office.

A. T. Stewart can certainly have the Treasury, if he wants it. His friends say, however, that he has no ambition of that sort.

His soul is in his business, and he could hardly be induced to go away from it. The Treasury will certainly be offered to Stewart, and if he declines, either John Sherman or Senator Fessenden will be asked to take it. Grant is perfectly satisfied with Gen. Schofield's administration of the War Department, and will probably retain him there. Schofield has been an outspoken supporter of Grant all through, and expects to be remembered. Horace Greeley has an eager eye to the Post Office. He has done good service during the campaign, though rather against his will, and his friends will try hard to have him made Postmaster-general. It is believed that Grant will make this concession, at least to the extreme wing of the party. If either Stewart or Greeley goes into the Cabinet, Evans will have to leave, for New York cannot have but one seat there. Should Evans go out, the Attorney-generalship will be offered to a man of his own standing in politics, but probably hailing from the West. Farragut is expected to get Welles' place in the Navy Department, and the Department of the Interior will be given to New England. As yet all is mere speculation as regards the material of Grant's Cabinet, but the general opinion among politicians is that it will be composed of four Conservative Republicans and two extreme Radicals.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.—The President-elect arrived in Washington from the West on Sunday evening, and proceeded directly to his house. An exchange says that, notwithstanding the caution with which all the travelling arrangements were made, the party going all the way through from Galena to Washington on special trains, information of the General's approach reached Harrisburg before the arrival of the train, and a large crowd had assembled to greet him. To repeated and enthusiastic calls, the General appeared on the platform of the car, and bowed his thanks for the welcome. The train left at half-past one o'clock, arrived in Baltimore at 6:37, and at Washington at 8:15, when the General and his party left the train. So well was the passage to Washington managed that scarcely a dozen persons were aware of the General's arrival, and the good result of all these precautions was that, after an hour spent in exchanging congratulations, the General retired to rest, while the whole city slumbered in profound ignorance of his presence.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.—The *Sun's* Washington correspondent says that the intimations of Reverdy Johnson in England that the Alabama claims were virtually settled or were likely to be satisfactorily adjusted are not warranted by any knowledge in the possession of the State Department. Mr. Johnson has made several propositions to the English Government which they would not accept, and they have made propositions which Mr. Seward would not accept, and there has been some telegraphing lately upon the subject; but nothing has been agreed upon, nor does there seem to be any possibility of getting England into a position where that little bill will be paid by her.

Washington Letter.

Number Five.

Dear Transcript:

The thunder of the cannon of peace has died away, and Monument Square in this city, where for a long time yesterday salutations of victory arose, is quiet again. The only painful duty left to be done, is a duty of the Democracy: "Let the dead bury their dead." This is not our funeral, and we refuse to make any complimentary mourning. We throw up our caps, we cheer, we tiger, we say "bully," we incur suspicions of inebriety in the minds of those gentle and unpolitical beings who consent to run their white fingers through our hair and pity us, and who are above enfranchisement; and there is reason enough for all our jubilation. After all the fighting of the war, we see that we shall have our pay for our labor, and that those whom we whipped in the field are not to triumph through the ballot-box.

So much for the common theme of talk all through the country, and indeed in other countries. It is hard to not say more upon it, there is so much satisfaction to the greater proportion of the people in the result. The election of Grant, and more, the triumph of the liberal principle, open a bright future for the country. If Seymour had triumphed, even Democrats must admit that the future would be clouded and doubtful—full of menace, indeed, to liberty and order. The result must be accepted by them, therefore, as the most promising of any possible, under the recent condition of things. There is now hope that justice may hold an even scale in America, without having in either balance the sword of war. For one I would not forget to express thanks to those Irishmen who have, in the contest thrown aside a traditional adherence to the name of Democracy, and helped with their votes to restore the "Sun-burst" to America.

I notice that the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, on Thursday of last week, went out of his way to attack the chief of the Agricultural Department. He stated that after all his profession of economy, that gentleman was, in substance, sponging the use of rooms in the Department for private use. The Treasurer of the United States has rooms for private use in the Treasury Department, and long slept there, taking his meals at Willard's. The chief of the Printing Bureau in the Treasury Department did similarly, and does still, I believe. What excuse has the *Herald* for these gentlemen, or for not speaking of them in its article? But in the case of its object of assault, there is a side to the subject which the *Herald* suppresses. The Agricultural Department building is remote from the business portion of the city, and still in an unfinished condition. Work is going on upon it and the surrounding grounds continually. That work should receive, and does receive, the constant attention of the Commissioner, from the time the workmen commence in the morning until they close at night. The Commissioner, to be able to give that attention to the details of completion, occupies temporarily a room in one end of the Department building not now needed for use; and boards at a private house near by. The Government, instead of losing is greatly gaining by the course the Commissioner pursues, as any one familiar with the facts in the case would

see at once. The *Herald's* article seems, to those here who read it, full of a mean spleen which is, to most people, unaccountable. No Department of the Government is more prudently, economically, or wisely conducted than the Agricultural, under its present efficient chief. I hope to give you in a future letter, a full account of the Department as at present situated, for I am sure that such a description will greatly interest the intelligent readers of your paper.

Yours,

BETA.

Washington, Nov. 7th, 1868.

SPEECH OF GEN. GRANT.—The following is the speech of Gen. Grant in response to an oration tendered to him by several thousand citizens of Galena on Wednesday evening of last week:

Friends and fellow citizens of Galena: I thank you for this additional mark of your kindness. Sufficient, I suppose, has now been heard of the result of the late election to how upon whom it has fallen to administer the affairs of the nation for the next four years. I suppose it is no egotism in me to say that the choice has fallen on me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear, if I can have the same support which has been given to me thus far. I thank you and all others who have fought together in this contest—a contest in which you are all interested personally as much as and perhaps more than I am. I now take occasion to bid you good-bye, as I leave here to-morrow for Washington, and shall probably see but few of you again for some years to come, although it would give me great pleasure to make an annual pilgrimage to a place where I have enjoyed myself so much as I have heretofore the past few months.

CONSERVATISM.—Carleton, in his last letter from Japan, to the Boston *Journal* says:

Conservatism in the United States has for its rallying cry—"Down with Radicals." It is the same here. There is a Progressive party, favorable to foreigners, and a Conservative party, who go for driving every Englishman and American out of the country. The Yaku-Klans are Conservatives, and as the Ku-Klux-Klan take pleasure in shooting negroes in the Southern States, so these gentlemen of the Conservative party find delight in ripping up a foreigner. Conservatism has the same arguments here that you have in the United States. Japanese shall rule Japan. No political privileges shall be granted to foreigners. They shall have no social rights. We are the superior race. Hurrah!

The Troubles in Florida.

The troubles between the Legislature of Florida and Gov. Reed have caused great excitement in that State. The citizens of Tallahassee, to the number of 100 or more, were called out Friday night by the city and county authorities, to aid in quelling a riot. If one occurred, but there were no indications of anything of the kind, and the posse was dismissed. The Governor still occupies the Executive rooms in the Capitol. Wm. H. Gleason, the Lieut.-Governor, issued a proclamation on Saturday, assuming to take possession of the Executive office by virtue of the impeachment of the Governor for high crimes and misdemeanors; and Gov. Reed issued a counter proclamation, setting forth that he should continue to exercise the power and authority, and to discharge the duties of the office until the judicial tribunal of the State should determine otherwise. Lieut.-Gov. Gleason demanded possession Saturday morning, but was refused by Gov. Reed, who has brought a suit against both the Lieut.-Governor and George Alden, Secretary of State.

The articles of impeachment allege that the Governor has been guilty of falsehood and lying while transacting business with the members of the Legislature and other officers of the State; of incompetency in filling commissions to officers in blank; of declaring seats in the Legislature vacant before the members were duly elected and returned, or had resigned, or their legal term of service expired; of embezzlement in taking money and securities from the State Treasury and failing to return the proceeds of their sale; and of corruption and bribery in bartering and selling prominent offices in the State.

The Legislature adjourned on Saturday until January, there being no quorum present.

News and Miscellaneous Items.

London averages eight persons to each dwelling house, Paris forty.

Physiologists now say that to be ill-natured is to be sick, and to be sick is to be sinful.

Better be green than rusty; better with a little honest lustre than either.

When extremes meet they always bow, and of course, are polite.

The birth of a son was celebrated by a social party in Madison avenue, New York, recently.

An English paper advertises for sale a few which "commands a view of nearly the whole congregation."

Gen. Sheridan, it is said, reports that he has seen a herd of buffaloes ninety miles in length and twenty-five miles in width, and estimates the number it contained at 300,000.

Fashionable circles at Troy, N. Y., are agitated over the elopement of the daughter of a wealthy dry goods dealer with a young barber. They escaped at the witching hour of twelve, Tuesday night, went to Williamstown, were married, and returned home before noon the next day to announce their wedding to their astonished friends.

Why stand you thus amazed? To see a person of your natural beauty with a head of dry, bristling, unkempt hair? Go purchase a bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative." It will transform your hair into beautiful glossy ringlets. Nothing so efficacious has ever been offered to the public.—*Lowell Courier*, d&w.

It is strange to see with what earliness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of Plantation Bitters, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have used it according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and of course a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of Plantation Bitters have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resistance.

d&w.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

René's Pain-Killing Magic Oil is sold by most of our Druggists and Merchants, and is considered one of the best remedies for pain in market, and is so clean and delicious to use, that it is rather of a luxury than a medicine.

d&w.

THE AMERICAN COOKING STOVE.—Having been so eminently successful at the New York State Fairs for the past six years having been brought in competition with all the best stoves in the country, and having each and every year taken the first premium, and some years two, and having gained a world-wide reputation, and a record of which any one may be justly proud, we would now announce for the consolation of those who have so signally and repeatedly failed in competing with it, and have been so sorely chagrined at their numerous and repeated defeats, that this stove is not entered at this fair for a premium, as premiums have ceased to be of any account; but it is entered only for exhibition, that its thousands of friends and admirers may have the opportunity of examining its various improvements.

SHEAR, PACKARD, & Co.,

Albany, N. Y.

—Rochester Democrat, Sept. 29.

For Sale by D. M. Walker, St. Albans, Vt.

249-3

WHAT MAKES YOUR HAIR SO BEAUTIFUL? MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (new style) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (in one bottle). Price One Dollar. Every Druggist sells it.

Special Notices.

Twenty-five Years Practice

In the treatment of diseases incident to females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and excelling in the treatment of all diseases of the female system, from whatever cause, all letters for advice must contain 31. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston. N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1868. 226 1/2 rd-w

DR. WISTAR'S

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

In the whole history of medical discoveries no remedy has performed so many and such remarkable cures of the numerous affections of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, as this long-tried and justly celebrated Balsam. So generally acknowledged is the superior excellence of this remedy that but few of the many who have tested its virtues by experience fail to keep it at hand as a speedy and certain cure for sudden attacks of cold—fully believing that its remedial powers are comprehensive enough to embrace every form of disease, from the slightest cold to the most dangerous symptom of pulmonary complaint.

Unsolicited Testimony.

From Rev. FRANCIS LORRELL, Pastor of the South Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

"I consider it a duty which I owe to suffering humanity to bear testimony to the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. I have used it when I have had occasion for a remedy for colds, croup, or sore throat, for many years, and never in a single instance has it failed to relieve and cure me. I have frequently been very hoarse on Saturday, and looked forward to the delivery of two sermons on the following day with much anxiety, but by a liberal use of the Balsam my hoarseness has invariably been removed, and I have preached without difficulty. I commend it to my brethren in the ministry, and to public speakers generally, as a certain remedy for the bronchial troubles to which we are peculiarly exposed."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont Street, and for sale by Druggists generally. 241-4

GRACE'S

CELEBRATED SALVE.

From Mr. E. Tucker, Depot Master at Salisbury, Mass.

"I have been troubled for years with a bad humor; sometimes outwards, and sometimes inwards. During the past summer it manifested itself more than usual outwardly, and I used your Salve. All signs of it have since disappeared, without affecting me inwardly, indicating, I think, the eradication of the Salve."

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists, at 25c a box. Sent by mail for 35c. 241-4

Information.

Information guaranteed to produce a luxuriant growth of hair upon a bald head or a beardless face, also a recipe for the removal of pimples, blotches, eruptions, etc., on the skin, leaving the same soft, clear, and beautiful, can be obtained without charge by addressing

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist.

824 Broadway, New York.

P. O. O.—Try a box of Poland's Plantain Ointment. The best salve in the world. Take no other, but insist on having this. For sale by all Druggists and Country Dealers.

D. J. W. POLAND, Manufacturer.

WOOL SCARFS of every description, just received at WM. N. SMITH & CO'S.

WOMAN.

FEMALISM, OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the duties they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but one of these various female complaints can, in long continued, run on without involving the general health of the individual, and are long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundred suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. We could not wish to assert anything that would do it justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhibition of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far often caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The morbid state that exists for previous education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early commencement of school, and especially the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-clothed, and the mind unduly excited to pleasure, perverting in midnight rest the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden and frequent changes of the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage caps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain duties and necessities of life, becomes a victim of an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and hips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, those emotions which excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims are nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Pro-lapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females of every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, and is perfectly safe, pleasant, and reliable.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Imbecility, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out. Ask for HELMHOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price, 25c per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N.Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMHOLD.

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Life and Casualty Insurance

Company,

NO. 1, EXCHANGE PLACE,

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New York Office, 96 Broadway.

This Company offers all the advantages of other Life Companies, with many entirely new and

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. The LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM of any Mutual Company in America, and fully equal to 20 per cent.

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MAIN STREET, ST. ALBANS, VT.

AGENTS WANTED.

d 144 3m.

WANTED.—An Agent to make a thorough canvass of Franklin County in behalf of that old and reliable Life Insurance Company,

The Phenix Mutual, of Hartford

Conn. Liberal terms to an active, energetic man. Address, N. G. AXTELL,

Fern, Clinton Co., N. Y.

General Agent for Northern New York and Vermont.

207-14

GO TO WM. N. SMITH & CO'S for your Fall and Winter Clothing.

d 144 3m.

The Best Line of Furnishing Goods in Town.

Just Received from New York and Boston.

L. McD. SMITH & CO.

d 144 3m.

WELDEN SPRING WATER.

Water from Welden Spring, St. Albans, Vermont, which has proven highly efficacious in Scrophulous, Cancer, and all diseases of the skin, and also for Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, General Debility, &c., &c., is now for sale, at wholesale and retail, at 218 Washington Street, where books may be obtained containing an analysis of the water, with certificates from physicians and others, testifying to its beneficial effects in numerous cases where it has been tried.

MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK, 28 State Street, Boston, Oct. 7, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq., Agent Welden Spring Water.

Dear Sir: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from the Welden Spring Water. I have been troubled with Disease of the Kidneys for many years. I have consulted some of the best physicians in the country, and received no relief. Some few months since I was recommended to try the Welden Spring Water. I had not taken it long before I was surprised to see how much good it had done me. Since then I always keep it in my room and seldom drink any other water, knowing without a doubt it will cure me. As I am anxious that others should be benefited by my experience, I cheerfully recommend it to all suffering with the same disease.

Respectfully,

J. J. MAY.

[From Francis B. Dixon, Esq., Counselor at Law and Average Adjuster, Boston.]

17 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, Boston, October 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN.

Dear Sir: I cheerfully comply with your request to give my candid opinion of the merits of the Welden Spring Water. For some years I have suffered much from Dyspepsia, and having exhausted patent medicines and the prescriptions of many physicians, I was advised to try the Welden Spring Water. I found by trying a glass of the water before meals it acts as a tonic and general regulator of the system, and enables me to eat any kind of food without inconvenience. The only evidence I can give my appreciation of its virtues is a recommendation to every one suffering from Dyspepsia to try it.

Yours truly,

FRANK B. DIXON.

QUINCY, Mass., Oct. 3, 1868.

E. S. GOODWIN, Esq.

Dear Sir: My wife has used your Welden Spring Water, and has received great benefit from it. Before she used it she had a bad cough, and had lost her appetite, and her health was entirely prostrated, and she was as well, or better, than she has been for 10 years.

Very respectfully your old servant,

JOHN T. WILLEY.

Proprietor of Hancock House, Quincy.

22 Letters from many other persons can be seen at the office.

E. S. GOODWIN, Agent.

119-1/2 218 Washington Street, Boston.

Autumn and Winter

LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.